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A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 29th October, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Courier d'Haiphong*.)

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTES.

PARIS, November 13th.

Three members of the Committee of Enquiry of the Chamber of Deputies have sent in their resignations after protesting against the measures taken against the reporters.

M. TERNISSEN.

November 5th.

On M. Ternissen disputing the legality of refusing to the natives of Cochinchina electoral rights, the President declared that although their exclusion was late, yet it was legal. The Under-Secretary of State for the Navy and the Colonies disagreed with the President, whereupon a division ensued, the Chamber voting for the invalidation of M. Ternissen's election as deputy for Cochinchina by 209 against 219 votes.

M. RHEINART.

HANOI, November 5th.

M. Rheinart arrived at Saigon, accompanied by M. Bouloche, Chief of Department, and Captain Boudonnet, his aide-de-camp.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDO-CHINA.

PHU-LANG-TUONG, November 4th.

General Borens Desbordes left Phu-lang-tuong yesterday in order to inquire into the means of revictualising Lang-sou. He will proceed as far as Lang-nac and is expected to return within five days.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN PHU-LANG-TUONG.

November 5th.

A reconnaissance party commanded by Captain Huguenin of the 1st regiment of the Foreign Legion has encountered a band of Chinese pirates between Biendong and A-chen. Captain Reinier of the 4th Tonquinese was seriously wounded, a Sergeant-major and three men of the 1st Foreign Legion killed, and three wounded. Captain Reinier died of his wounds the next day.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AN editorial, some correspondence, and other interesting matter have been "crowded out" of this issue.

We would remind our readers that the final events of the Rifle Association meeting will commence to-morrow at 10 a.m.

We note that the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York* will leave for Yokohama and San Francisco on the 17th inst. at 1 p.m. instead of 3 p.m., as previously advertised.

AN Emergency meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30, for 9 o'clock opening. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE London Borneo Company have commenced operations in Marudu Bay. We observe that a number of coolies for the Company's service left Singapore for Borneo the other day in the steamship *Parana*.THE *Courier d'Haiphong* of the 8th inst. suggests some important works in connection with the improvement of the harbour of Touran. Dredging the bar, the construction of suitable warehouses, and a railway, are strongly recommended.THE Ocean Co.'s steamer *Mennon*, which left Singapore for Sandakan on the 7th inst., took a gang of coolies for the East Borneo Planting Co., also a number of laborers for the Sogel Royah Planting Co. and other plantations in Borneo in all some 450 men.

We are glad to learn that the East Borneo Planting Company has made a good start with the work of clearing, making roads, and constructing houses and a jetty. The Company's experienced manager, Mr. J. van Ester Schult, has expressed himself as most sanguine of the prospects.

THE *Jornal das Colonias* publishes some very interesting news from Macao and calls the attention of the Lisbon Government to the ruinous condition of that colony. Although the Treasury is at its lowest ebb, the Governor of Timor, a settlement dependent on Macao, is constantly drawing on the latter place.Our Shanghai contemporary the *Mercury* learns that the steamship *Pachin* recently took from that port ten pieces of heavy artillery to the Pescadore Islands, with their appurtenances, and fifteen of the heaviest pieces of ordnance weighed forty tons each. It appears the Governor of Formosa has fully recognized the importance of the Pescadores, and the commanding position they hold in the Taiwan Channel.A BAND of thirty Burmese dacoits, captured by the Siamese authorities, were despatched the other day from Bangkok to Singapore by the steamer *Heale*, en route to Rangoon, in charge of sixteen Sikh policemen.ACCORDING to the *Siam Mercantile Gazette*, Mr. L. B. Mitchell, barrister-at-law, and an employee of the Siamese Foreign Office, will sue Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok in the Supreme Court at Singapore for \$50,000, as damages for being illegally refused the right to practise his profession in the Consular Court at Bangkok.

We are informed by recent arrivals from Bangkok that Chirini's Circus and Menagerie, after a very successful season in that city, were performing inside the Royal palace enclosure for the benefit of the King of Siam and family. The Circus will proceed direct to this colony, and may be expected here about the commencement of next month.

ACCORDING to information from the North, Li Hung-chang has had a stroke of facial paralysis, which, although not of a serious nature, has caused considerable apprehension. The great Viceroy of Chihli is such an important factor in the government of the Chinese Empire, that his health is a matter of paramount importance. The removal of Li Hung-chang from power would, as the *N. C. Daily News* very appropriately remarks, produce many important changes in China.

THAT modern philanthropist, Mr. J. J. Dunn, chairman of the Borneo Trading and Planting Co., Ltd., will probably find it politic to take a very far back seat, at all events in this colony, after perusing Mr. Abrahamson's letter, published in our issue of yesterday. To publicly denounce a man as a malicious liar is a pretty strong form of argument, but Mr. Dunn certainly cannot complain, as he opened the ball. He can console himself with the reflection that all great men make mistakes at times.

THE Dell Opium Firm, which is considered to be one of the most valuable in the Straits Settlements, has been awarded by public tender to Mr. Khoo On Keong of Penang, owner of the "Hong Ho" chop in, and of the tin mines at Larut, who is well known in the Straits, Hongkong, and throughout Southern China, at £1,295,000 per month. This firm has the reputation of being most profitable, and the retiring farmers are said to have realised a very handsome profit during their three years' monopoly.

NE sutor ultra crepidam. The next time our morning contemporary attempts to report—or copy from our columns—anything referring to Freemasonry, it would be just as well to apply to some person acquainted with the subject. The two gentlemen elected the other night as W. M. and S. W. in Lodge St. John's are not entitled to the distinction of Wor. Bro., as set out in this morning's *Daily Press*. After the Master-elect has been duly installed he will then, and not till then, be a Wor. Bro. The S. W.-elect has no claim, and never will until he becomes an installed Master, to any such title.CHINESE accounts from Kai feng Fu and Cheng Chou, says the *Chinese Times*, all agree that the new Chinese Commissioner, Wu-ta ch'eng, is acting in a methodical yet energetic way at the works for the repair of the great breach of the Yellow River. The numerous labourers are sorted into gangs under headmen, and the formation of military stables in fashions, the pillars etc., all goes on in a systematic way without confusion or delay. As the season, so far, is early, and the waters are falling to the winter level at an earlier time than is usual, it is hoped the breach may be repaired in time to encounter the spring freshets. But, on the other hand, the difficulties are great, timber is scarce, the earth of the country around is of a sandy nature with little or no cohesive power, and the damage done by the eddies at the breach is very great. Even by last accounts, three weeks ago, with a falling stream, the depth of the water at the gap is from 60 to 70 feet. It is very doubtful, however, even if Wu be heroic exertions close the breach, whether the work will be permanent. The river banks, especially in the locality of Cheng Chou, are in a very rotten state, and the river bed in many places much above the level of the country. If one stands on the top of the Cheng Chou bank, facing the south side, nothing can be seen but the wide expanse of flood, reaching further than the horizon.

AFTER carefully perusing the evidence, and Mr. Pollock's elaborate judgment in the Chinese Club gambling case, we cannot see that his Worship could possibly have arrived at any other tenable decision. But with reference to the general observations he thought proper to make, we consider they would have been much better left unsaid. Mr. Pollock is a stranger to the colony and can know little or nothing of its manners, customs, and requirements. He is, it is true, a barrister-at-law, and as such is supposed to know something of his trade, and in his capacity of Acting Magistrate may be justified in pointing out anomalies in our local ordinances and recommending changes which he may regard as improvements. But Mr. Pollock is not infallible, and we are sorry to have to repeat that his own peculiar notions regarding the Gambling Act might with advantage have been kept to himself. Were we not anxious to avoid appearing rude or disrespectful to this evidently well-meaning young gentleman, we should feel disposed to express the very uncomplimentary opinion that he lost himself in his subject, and understood neither the true meaning nor application of either the English Act or the Hongkong Ordinance. As this gambling question is likely to attract considerable public attention here very shortly, we will on the first favorable opportunity deal at length with Mr. Pollock's well intended but altogether erroneous views.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes under date the 27th ult.:—I know of nothing of special interest to the public, unless it be the two little tales that are now going the rounds, illustrating Chinese character, as exhibited by the Viceroy on his recent railway opening trip to Tangshan. They are rather told. A very nice cabinet of ivory things had been collected and arranged in one of the rooms belonging to the Mining Company. Among other things shown His Excellency when there was this cabinet. It seemed to take his fancy very much, and he was told it could be purchased for \$400, on which he remarked that he would much prefer that it should be given him. I have not heard whether the hint was taken or not, but the "click" of the thing seems quite natural, though not refreshing to those interested. The other tale is that on being told that the picture of the car provided for his accommodation had been specially ordered for his comfort, Li at once returning to Tientsin, ordered it to be removed to his private use, and when he again desired to try the mountain air of the mining regions, he would bring his own chair. It may be considered an act of demerit, perhaps, that he did not require the Company to provide a new outfit of upholstery for the next "opening." Presumably he goes on the theory that to those who have more should be given. The weather is very fine now, not too cold, and yet bracing and cheery.THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Asa*, from Liverpool, left Singapore this morning, and is due here on the 21st inst.

A PRACTICE game at football under Association Rules will be played on the Polo Club ground at Causeway Bay to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 4.30 sharp.

## NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL

The O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgia*, Capt. W. H. Walker, with the American mail of the 18th ult., arrived in port this morning. We take the subjoined telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges:—LONDON, October 9th. The steamer *Baltic* sank at her dock in Liverpool to-day. It was caused by a port being left open. The *Baltic* was loaded with a port being left open.

It is stated that the Italian Government is unearthing a huge socialist conspiracy. DUBLIN, October 9th. I. D. Sullivan, speaking at a meeting of the Irish National League this evening, said that Balfour's indecent dance upon Mandevilla's grave would be an everlasting disgrace, and that his slanders upon that Irish patriot would strengthen the cause for which he died. Fitzgerald, member of the Commons for South Longford, said that Balfour gloated over the graves of his victims; that Balfour belonged to a ring of men who had come to Ireland to try to exterminate the people if they refused to be robbed. Smith, the Government leader in the Commons, he styled a "pot-paunched paper-monger."

ST. PETERSBURG, October 9th. The *Novosti* publishes three diplomatic speeches from Rome disclosing negotiations between England and Italy for a maritime alliance with France. Premier Crispi said Lord Salisbury to sign a definite treaty, but Lord Salisbury declined. The agreement remains, however, embodied in the communications exchanged.

BERLIN, October 9th. Four German frigates lying in the bay of Naples for the purpose of firing a salute in honor of Emperor William upon his arrival there have received orders to proceed instantly to Zanzibar to protect German residents, whose lives and property are endangered by a rising among the natives. They carry 1,630 men and sixty-six guns.

It has been decided to greatly increase the strength of the expedition for the relief of Emin Bey.

Dr. Peters, the African explorer, had a conference with Minister Benjamins to-day at Hanover, and decided to appeal to the Reichstag on the ground that the East Africa Company's charter promises military help. The greater portion of the press agreed that German prestige in Africa must be restored by energetic means, but only a few papers want action taken on behalf of the East Africa Company.

LONDON, October 10th. It was the channel steamer *Volta*, plying between Belfast and Liverpool, which sank in the Liverpool docks, and not the steamer *Baltic*, as reported yesterday.

PARIS, October 10th. The French Budget Committee has finally reduced the amount of expenditures to \$8,500,000 francs.

The French cavalry are being supplied with LABEL carbines.

M. de Brozzi declares there is no doubt in his mind that Stanley is safe and pursuing his own scheme to subdue the country by diplomatic dealings with the tribes and then present it to England.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 10th. The Turkish Government has decided to establish an arsenal and dockyard and harbour works at Jeddah, and a flotilla service on the Red Sea.

BERLIN, October 10th. M. Zimmer, editor of the *Messina*, a French paper of Metz, has been expelled from the city.HALIFAX, October 10th. The naval and military manoeuvres to-day attracted great attention. Their object was to find whether an enemy attacking from the sea would have any chance of capturing the city. The attacking warships were the *Comus*, *Pleiadés*, *Canada* and *Ready*, while the defence was composed of the West Riding regiment, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the 1st Light Infantry, the Sixty-third Rifles, the Sixty-sixth Fusiliers and the garrison artillery. The warship *Wrangler* assisted in the defense of the harbor. The flagship *Bellerophon* did not take part. The attacking party won the victory.DUBLIN, (N. J.), October 10th. The light-weight championship battle between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Dacey for the *Pollux* *Gazette* diamond belt took place early this morning in a barn. After eleven fierce, desperate rounds, lasting forty-two minutes and forty seconds, McAuliffe knocked his man out by a terrific left-hand on the stomach and a right-handed blow on the ear, thus winning the battle. Dacey was completely overmatched from the start, but made a fair showing. McAuliffe gained first blood in the second round by one of his terrific left-handed smashers on Dacey's nose. He did most of the leading, and his repeated rushes were much to Dacey's disgust. He repeatedly sent his left at Dacey's face with terrible force, the latter ducking in a vain attempt to get away. McAuliffe would then utter him unmercifully. Dacey landed some savage right-handed swingers on McAuliffe's jaw, and in the sixth round the crimson was trickling from McAuliffe's nose from a visitation of Dacey's left. Not more than fifty sporting men witnessed the contest.LONDON, October 11th. The *Pall Mall Gazette* challenges the German authorities to carry out the threat made through the *Nachrichten* to institute proceedings to prevent the publication in London of the late Emperor Frederick's diary. The *Gazette* warns Prince Bismarck not to attempt to extend abroad the tyranny over the press which is exercised in Germany.

October 12th. A man with blood-stained clothes, possessing knives and razors, has been arrested at Belfast, suspected of being the Whitechapel murderer.

PARIS, October 12th. An anti-Boulangist meeting in this city this evening was disturbed by Boulangists and a fight ensued, in which many persons were injured.

ZANZIBAR, October 12th. A French cruiser has arrived here for the purpose of preventing the use of French flags by slaves.

PANAMA, October 13th. The *Gaceta Oficial* of Caracas publishes documents proving that Great Britain has usurped possession of Venezuelan territory. English authorities have now been appointed. They are called commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Government and press protest, but nevertheless the people remain with their arms folded, watching the dismemberment of their territory.NEW YORK, October 13th. John L. Sullivan has accepted the position of sporting editor of the *New York Illustrated News*.HOMBURG, October 13th. Finally all reports of this unusually eventful summer season at Homburg are in and the *World* has succeeded in not only finding one woman here under the stars and stripes who refused to meet the Prince of Wales, but who actually snubbed him. The name of this heroine is Edith Wetmore, wife of Ex-Governor George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island. The Prince saw her on the street one day, took a fancy to her, and sent his friend Wilson to invite Mrs. Wetmore to come and see him. Mrs. Wetmore gave Wilson a piece of her mind and refused to accept the invitation. The Prince prevailed on Mrs. James Brown Potter to invite Mrs. Wetmore to luncheon with the Prince. Mrs. Potter got a very curt note in reply, absolutely refusing the invitation. Mrs. Potter told the Prince, who, it is said, felt the snub keenly. The story got all over Homburg, and though the friends of the Prince pushed it, and say the Prince has not lost much, the Americans here and many foreigners feel like congratulating Mrs. Wetmore for her being so "picked up" by a prince and future king.BALTIMORE, October 13th. Gunboat No. 2, the first warship built in Baltimore, was launched to-day. The daughter of Commodore Schley christened her the *Petrel*. The vessel's stem is of cast steel and slightly ram-shaped. Her other means of offense are four six-inch guns, two high power single shots, two Hotchkiss revolvers and one short Gatling.WASHINGTON, October 13th. A serious defect has been discovered in the new cruiser *Baltimore*, which was launched last Saturday from Crump's shipyard in Philadelphia. It is confined to the immense steel stern frame, where a large crack has been discovered. This casting weighs over 10,000 pounds and it will cost the contractor a considerable sum to repair the injury, providing that it is found necessary to have a new casting made. The cause of this defect is said to be the result of the improper cooling off of the casting, and the weakness thus shown will be rigidly inquired into by a board who will discuss and report to the Secretary of the Navy. It was expected that the *Baltimore* would be ready to go into commission in about two months, but if this discovery causes a new stern frame to be cast and put into position, the ship will not be ready for sea for a long time.

ROME, October 14th. The Pope was present at the time of Count Herbert Bischoff's visit to Cardinal Rampolla yesterday and gave a short audience to Count Herbert. The latter declared that the existing treaties between Germany and Italy did not admit the possibility of any territorial claim in favor of the Papacy.

BARCELONA, October 14th. Señor Canovas del Castillo, formerly Prime Minister, in a speech in favor of protection to-day said he was opposed to the idea of generosity between nations.

GLASGOW, October 14th. A block of seven-story buildings on Buchanan street and a three-story block opposite were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is £100,000. Four firemen were injured.

TANGIER, October 14th. The Government of Morocco persists in its refusal to salute the Portuguese flag. The dispute is becoming acute.

LONDON, October 14th. A dispatch from Madrid says that twenty-five persons were killed by an explosion of gunpowder at a village festival to-day.

PARIS, October 14th. A statue of Shakespeare was unveiled in this city to-day with great ceremony.

MADRID, October 14th. Señor Morel, Minister of the Interior, has informed the Cortes that the English Government has proposed to the European and American Governments to prohibit the Pacific Ocean trade in arms, dynamite and other explosives, and alcohol. Señor Arcey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the American Government had declined to assent to the proposition. The Council decided to assent if the other nations would do likewise.

It is rumored that Emperor William will visit Madrid.

ZANZIBAR, October 14th. Negotiations are under way to settle the outbreak of the natives. The Germans are returning to Bagamoyo. It is not true that the rising originated in religious fanaticism. The trouble was caused by German officials treating the natives and the Sultan's officials with contempt. At a public meeting of British Indian traders it was resolved to petition the Queen, through the Prince of Wales and Lord Salisbury, to request the German Government to take the necessary measures to restore confidence in Zanzibar, and thus avoid commercial ruin to the trading community, which numbers 10,000 persons.

Three sailors, who deserted from the German gunboat *Moerue*, taking with them a quantity of ammunition, and who roamed about the country killing natives, have themselves been killed and eaten by the natives.DUBLIN, October 15th. *Freeman's Journal* publishes to-day the gist of the charges against the Barringtons which the *London Times* will bring forward before the Commission of Inquiry. The only specific charges are the paying of money to criminals for their defense and to help them to escape.

GLASGOW, October 15th. A block of buildings adjoining one of the blocks on Buchanan street was destroyed by fire yesterday and collapsed this morning. The loss is \$150,000.

VIENNA, October 15th. Herr Schornvohn, the new Austrian Minister of Justice, is in favor of the union of Bohemia and Moravia as a separate kingdom, with complete home rule.

LONDON, October 15th. The Sultan of Morocco will send an Embassy to the United States to complain among other things of Reed Lewis, United States Consul at Tangier.

Advices from Samoa of October 2nd state that the partisans of the new Malietoa, Matafa, had burned Tamasese's residence and were besieging his adherents at Malua point. The latter were without food or water and the Germans were trying to supply them.

The *Times* indicts sixty-four Irish members of Parliament. The list of other persons includes James Carey Brelin, the hospital inspector of Richmond Jail, who said he engaged Stephens to escape, Stephens, Byrne, Egan, Todd, Brennan, Sheridan, Boynton, Condon and other Fenians. The National League is charged with illegal acts with the object of obtaining the complete independence of Ireland. The Ladies' League is included, with the names of Anna Parnell and others.ZANZIBAR, October 15th. The story that three sailors who deserted from the German gunboat *Moerue* had been eaten by natives is unfounded. The men were killed through feitchism.

Natives have attacked and destroyed Madinolo, a German station near Bagamoyo.

BRUSSELS, October 15th. The *Independence Belge* says: The German East Africa Company has received news of a fresh insurrection. The station of Madinolo, on the Kilimanjaro, was attacked by natives and burned.

The employees sought refuge in Dar-es-Salaam.

BRUSSELS, October 15th. Forty thousand copies of Dr. Mackenzie's book on Emperor Frederick's case were sent to

Leipzig by the police. The book is not allowed to be sold in the city. The police are seizing all copies exposed for sale at the book-shops in Berlin.

Semi-official papers abuse Mackenzie's book in unmeasured terms, but do not attempt to refute his statements.

MONTREAL, October 15th. A cable dispatch from London says a Pacific mail contract has been signed between the Imperial Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The terms for three steamers will be received within a week. The stipulated service to commence in eighteen months, the company receiving annually £55,000 from the Imperial Government in addition to £15,000 from the Dominion Government for a monthly service for ten years, from Vancouver, not only to Yokohama and Hongkong, as at first intended, but also calling at Shanghai.

Increasing anxiety is felt on learning that the Dominion Government realizes that the whole efficiency of the Canadian route to the East depends upon the Atlantic service. If that equals that by way of New York—say eighteen knots—the Canadian route to Hongkong can easily compete with the Suez route. Otherwise the last Canadian railway and Pacific service will be useless.

PARIS, October 15th. The Chamber of Deputies reassembled to-day. General Boulanger was present, but no demonstration was made. Floquet, Prime Minister, introduced a bill providing for a revision of the Constitution. It was greeted with applause by the left.

Floquet in his speech introducing the bill declared that it was not proposed by revising the Constitution to destroy republican institutions, but to improve them. Revision was rather aimed against royalist plots and plots for the creation of a dictator. Floquet added that the bill proposed to grant the Ministers a legal period during which they should remain in power. The Ministers would thus be less preoccupied with the votes of the chambers, and at the same time the chambers would always possess the right to impeach the Ministers. He moved that the bill be referred to a committee. This motion was adopted after debate.

The Government has issued an order forbidding the reception of foreign officers in the army or military colleges of France.

FLOODS in Abruzzi have caused enormous damage and the loss of many lives.

MADRID, October 16th. A ministerial crisis is threatened over the question of army reform.

LONDON, October 16th.

Lord Mount-Temple is dead. A quantity of petroleum in the forehold of the steamer *Albatros*, at Calais from Philadelphia, exploded to-day. The vessel afterwards sank. It is feared that some lives were lost.

The explosion caused the utmost alarm throughout Calais. Hundreds of windows were shattered by the concussion. Two persons were killed and many injured.

The pumps of the Hawaiian steamer *San Mateo*, Cromwell master, from London August 19th for Hongkong, Honolulu and San Francisco, broke down on September 21st, when the steamer was off Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean. The vessel was unable to replace them until her arrival at Aden.Dr. Parnell's defenses in the action in the Scotch court against the *London Times* have been delivered.In an interview with the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Rome, Premier Crispi said: "Italy desires peace, and in that desire she has always allies in Germany, Austria and England. Emperor William's visit cements that alliance." Premier Crispi also said that he found it difficult to believe that France had not tried sedulously to check and humiliate Italy in its Massawah and Tunis affairs. Italy was unable to accept such slights with undignified tameness. He willingly admitted the importance of an English alliance to Italy.BERLIN, October 16th. The German newspapers speak distrustfully of the situation in France. The *North German Gazette*, quoting the *Temps'* ironical comments on Premier Floquet's Revision bill, indorses the prediction of the *Temps* that an empire is at hand. The *Tagblatt* thinks that something unexpected will happen in France, and that the doom of the moderate Republican party was sealed on Monday.

BRUSSELS, October 16th. A courier has arrived from the Congo Free State. He brings details of the death of Major Bartollet, who was shot and killed with a revolver by a porter of the Stanley relief expedition in revenge for ill-treatment. Major Bartollet was killed by Bartollet. The murder was placed under arrest and delivered to the officials at Stanley Falls. He has since been hanged for his crime.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Deuge de la Fauconnerie, member of the Right, introduced a resolution declaring that the proper time for revision of the Constitution is after the Chamber of Deputies had shown in what sense the people desired revision. He asked urgency for the resolution, which the Chamber refused. M. Meunier, in her *Nouvelle Revue*, dares King Leopold personally to deny an existence of convention binding Belgium to Germany, particularly if the latter should go to war with France.

ROME, October 17th. Acting on the advice of Italian and foreign clericals, the Pope has decided to instruct the bishops throughout the world to continue to agitate for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

QUÉBEC, October 17th. The Count of Primoriel, Spanish Consul-General at this port, while handling a revolver some morning, accidentally shot himself and died almost immediately. It is believed that the Count-General committed suicide, for it is now reported that he leaves debts to the amount of \$50,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 17th. The newspapers of this city again assert that an entente cordiale with England is opportune, owing to the coldness between Germany and England. The *Novosti* says that an Anglo-Russian alliance would hasten the solution of the questions now hindered by the rupture between Russia and England.

The re-arranging of Russian troops in the vicinity of the Austrian frontier is proceeding actively, in response to the movement of the Austrian forces. No special change in the Russian troops has taken place. The movements of Russian troops are merely measures of precaution.

LONDON, October 17th. The *Times* defense in the Parnell libel action has been presented to the Scotch court. The case must first be tried in an English court.

NEW YORK, October 17th. The first production of Gilbert and Sullivan's new and original opera in two acts, entitled "The Yeomen of the Guard," at the Merry Man Theatre, will be given to-night.

At the Casino, "Of the World is the Night," by Gilbert and Sullivan, have been heard in their latest art production, and the verdict pronounced last night at the Casino can certainly not be interpreted as being in their favor. "Of the World is the Night" was the decision of the jury, and the "Yeomen of the Guard" was the decision of the public. The "Yeomen of the Guard" was a beautiful and beautiful opera, and the "Of the World is the Night" was a beautiful and beautiful opera.

The "Yeomen of the Guard" was a beautiful and beautiful opera, and the "Of the World is the Night" was a beautiful and beautiful opera.

## THE YELLOW RIVER COUNTRY.

A correspondent sends the following interesting report to our Shanghai morning contemporary, dated K'ai Feng Fu, Honan, October 13th:—

The traveler who approaches from the north the great breach in the Yellow River sees before him a high bank on the other side of the stream, parted by a gap which is visible several miles away. It is through this opening that the water flows nearly at right angles to its former course. In order to reach the spot, it is necessary to cross the old bed of the river, which is merely a succession of sand hills greatly elevated above the present level of the water. When this is passed, we reach a high bank of sand, which has been thrown up within the year from the material excavated to make a channel for the water, which it was proposed to restore to its former course. This excavated channel is but a few miles in length, and is just sufficient to give a flow to a small portion of the main stream. The current is but moderate, the greatest depth of water not over four feet, and the total width of stream but a few rods. Crossing this river by a ferry, we end ourselves on the eastern bank of the present Yellow River, which now flows north and south.

The original stream was here many miles in breadth, and all the banks which have been thrown up, and the thousands upon thousands of mat-sheds, are situated on what but a little more than a year ago was the bed of the river. The general plan of the works upon which so much labour has been expended for so long a time, is simply to run a strong bank forty or fifty feet wide from each side of the present river, till they meet in the centre of the stream, when the work will have been accomplished. Easy as this looks on paper, it is attended with serious embarrassments in practice, as the experience of the past year clearly shows. In order to protect the new bank, flanks or wings have been thrown out to support it at the ends, lest the pressure of the current when barred from its new channel, should carry away the whole bank, at it did a year ago. The whole territory for hundreds of acres resembles a gigantic nest of ants. Thousands of coolies are carrying and wheeling earth, or rather sand, and in the midst of this stream of persons passing back and forth, is carried on in the long streets of matsheds, every variety of traffic. The vast army of workmen live in the huts, an extemporized city has sprung up, as fast as long as the river works go on. Making our way to the bend of the great bank, through the blockade of barrows, each with its little quart of sand, we look down some fifty feet, upon the river below, which pours through a strait about 400 feet wide, with a current swift or nine miles an hour, in a stream 100 feet deep. Huge whirlpools in the centre of the gap show the immense force of the volume of water, and how inadequate this present gap is to accommodate it.

What now are the materials with which it is proposed to force this body of water, much against its will, into its channel, which is merely a succession of hills of sand? They are five: sticks, stones, stalks, sand, and bricks. We mention the first mainly on the ground of antecedent probability for we saw no piles, nor any poles larger than one's wrist, nor did we hear that any are used. The simple plan seems to be to place bundles of stalks on the bed of sand dug down as low as practicable, weight them with a few stones, pile on sand, and then proceed as before. The whole quantity of stones to be seen, is however very trifling, and the main dependence is evidently on the stalks and sand. To this is now to be added a new and apparently untried device, to wit bricks. A few miles to the East of the break six or seven bricks have been put up, and tens of thousands of bricks have been moulded (not of brick-clay but of sand). Each brick with a hole through it, an inch in diameter. The object of this invention was said to be to tie the bricks together in a solid wall, let the wall down from above, and thus force the water back into the new (old) channel, and such part of it as cannot be accommodated there, must run up over the hills of sand already described.



million lives. But it is to be remembered that this calamity, vast as it is, is but one of scores and possibly hundreds, which the Yellow River has suffered ever since it has had a population. Each side of the Yellow River is marked by traces of devastation caused by outbreaks, though none of the later ones changed the channel of the river, except that of 1856. Not only Honan but Chihli and Shantung show constantly recurring evidences of having been inundated in all directions by the main waters of the river. No map exhibits a quarter of the old courses of the Yellow River which are known to exist. The reason has been pointed out, but it is impossible fully to appreciate it without seeing the visible results of such an outbreak. The Yellow River is a river of sand and water mingled in such proportions as to cause a flow. The quantity of sand and silt left in the bed after the Yellow River has abandoned it, is literally immeasurable. Looking eastward from the breach as far as the eye can reach, the whole horizon is one vast Sahara, unrelieved by any oasis. At a village called Yang Chiao Chai, twenty li east of the breach, we were told of an inundation which occurred in consequence of a gap opened in the dikes of Chia Ching of the Ming Dynasty which remained open three years and which had to be bridged, a circumstance which gave a name to the village. Many such breaches have occurred during this century, the worst being in the year 1844, which has now been repaired. As a consequence of these re-flooded disasters the whole region about K'ai Feng Fu, the capital of Honan, for a distance of perhaps 50 li by 70, is almost a desert, though at a distance of ten or twelve li from the city, a bank protects the immediate neighbourhood. Where the waters of the present flood have subsided, the sand can be seen over-spreading the country in a layer from six to ten feet deep, up to the forks of large willow trees. If the water could be forced back over the sand, the hills which it has abandoned, would be the hills which it has abandoned. This value of the region is answered by the traveller who is compelled to journey day after day through the deep sand of past ages where the stunted growths, and wretched hovels, speak of the misery of such inhabitants as are left. The Yellow River issues from the mountains, which part the provinces of Honan, Shansi, and Shensi, in the northwest corner of Honan, and from thence its course has been easterly to the sea, a distance of from four to six hundred miles. There is scarcely any part of the vast region through which this stream flows, from the mountains to the sea, on either side of the river, which is not always liable to inundation, and very little of it which has not actually been more or less injured. The average width of inundated territory is from 50 to 75 miles, but when it opens new channels, as last year, the river is carried into regions hitherto exempt, only to repeat the process on the same scale. By what means it is possible to restrain a river carrying so much sand within any kind of banks is a problem of great difficulty. The course which the river followed up to 1886 is not less than twenty feet above the level of the plain on each side, and is the only territory in this part of China perfectly safe from inundation. Even this poor land is nearly all under cultivation, and thickly planted with villages, except in the lowest part of the former bed. The late Yellow River, now a stream at most but a few feet in depth to a few inches where it is widest, is full of large alkali junks gathered in spots where there is most water, left stranded in 1887. Mired by the diversion of an insignificant part of the current, many of them tried to resume business last summer, and are again stranded in inconvenient situations, with a bad outlook for the future. The harvest throughout southern Chihli, northern Honan, and western Shantung, has been very bad, varying from a half crop to almost or quite nothing, and it is hard to see what is to prevent many thousands from dying of starvation.

## FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tamsui, November 1st.  
No particular news from the "seat of war" in the coquette *Ching-yuen* and the transport *Shan-ko* are kept pretty busy with the Pilam, while the *Princess* telegraph steamer passed by from Keelung on the 29th ultimo, southward bound, with a cargo of "braves" for the Pescadore depot, to be forwarded afterwards as occasion may call for.

Our upper light-house is finished now, and in a few more days the lower one will be ready too; it is expected that both lanterns can be lit on or about the 7th instant.

The steamer *Smith*, arrived here on the 27th inst., with Lieutenant-Colonel Igher, Lieutenant Hecht, and Mr. Febbs, of Messrs. Telge & Co., from Shanghai. Colonel Igher is agent for Krupp. Lieutenant Hecht, who is in the Governor's service, had been away to recuperate his health.

Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Swift* arrived here from Kobe, perhaps attracted by the Formosa rumours of war. The last man-of-war we had here previous to the *Swift's* arrival was the German gunboat *Wolf* in April last year, although occasionally some war vessels have anchored outside a short time, being of too deep a draft to cross our unfortunate bar. The *Swift's* stay here will not be long, and she will leave us soon for more Southern regions.

The Douglas Co.'s steamer *Formosa* leaves for Amoy to-day, with nearly a full cargo of tea; she is chartered by Mr. Koh-sing, Messrs. Russell & Co.'s comprador, who leaves in her with his family, for the mainland, amongst other cargo the *Formosa* takes 12,293 half chests, and 3,146 boxes of tea away.

The weather for the last few days has been rather warm, but we expect a north-easter early, which will soon cool down the atmosphere.

## TAKU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 1st, 1888.  
Very little worthy of note has transpired since my last. Invariably the weather has been excellent, barring one strong blow from the N.W., which was accompanied by a quantity of hailstones about as large as pigeon's eggs.

The China Railway Company are running a passenger train between Tientsin and Tongku, starting from Tientsin (according to time table) at 8 a.m. and reaching Tongku before 10 in the morning. The return train leaves Tongku at 4 p.m. and arrives at Tientsin some time before 6 o'clock. Daily the trip is being accomplished in less time, and we expect it to be able to make the run in 40 minutes. Already a great number of the Tientsin people are availing themselves of this convenient manner of travelling, and make a weekly excursion to Taku or Kaiping. The fare from Tientsin to Tongku is fifty cents first class, but for those wishing to be more select, there are, in the same carriage, seats for the occupation of which the following charges are made:—For three persons four first class fares are demanded, while four persons are charged five first class fares.

The view of the Kaitung Coal Mines, Mr. J. Stevens, is to leave for the country some time in November, having resigned his position.

connected with the Mining Company will undoubtedly be sorry to lose the services of such an experienced and able man as Mr. Stevens, who cannot well remain in the East owing to a decline of health.

The flag-ship of the Pei Yang Squadron, the *Ting Yuen*, also the *Wei Yuen* have visited us and departed. The latter remained a few days behind the *Ting Yuen* in order to accompany the *Min Chieh* (late *Minhong*) to Wei Hai Wei whither the *Min Chieh* has gone to act as training ship.

The Imperial Naval Yard has again commenced work, and the rumour, spread by busy-bodies that the Yard would not execute work for foreigners when re-started is groundless and untrue; and I am sure Captain Grant will be as pleased to repair any damages contracted in the river, by steamers or sailing ships, as heretofore. —*Shanghai Mercury.*

## NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

29th October, 1888.

The provincial authorities state that the distress in the interior is very great, and that the large sums—albeit distributed will not nearly relieve the impoverished people. Unless much more be done, the old and infirm the women and children, will starve during the winter, and the young and vigorous men will become bandits. This shows plainly that the Chinese Government expects some trouble, which they may find it very difficult to cope with; already an extra number of "braves" have passed into the native city, and a gunboat (Chinese) is landing rifles and about 100 tons of cartridges. Taking all these things into consideration, the community are petitioning for protection and the English Admiral has been asked to send us a gunboat. The petition we hear, has not been signed unanimously although the principal interests, one might say all the British land or property owners, besides the Customs and other nationalities generally, are represented. It is to be hoped therefore that our existence may not be utterly imperilled. We are not perhaps of such importance as Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo, or even Peking where the Ministers all reside, but as a Treaty Port we are entitled to the same consideration as other Ports, and a very grave responsibility would rest on those through whose lukewarmness a calamity might very well happen. It must not be forgotten that in the event of any attack taking place there would not be the slightest chance of escape, for we are ice-bound from about 25th November to 25th March. One or two residents think we need not apprehend any danger, and therefore it is inadvisable to apply for a gunboat. It is to be hoped that no attack will be made on the community even if there be a gunboat, and we look for the protection, more for the purpose of preventing trouble than for actual defence. As Lord Palmerston once wrote to a Consul (in Canton, I believe), "The best way to prevent attacks from Asiatics is to show them you are prepared to defend yourselves." Prevention is better than cure—and for this reason we ought to have a gunboat, the fact of whose arrival would spread like wildfire, and keep us perfectly safe, for it would be thought that the gunboats and junks are multiplied.

The weather is comparatively mild again, but the next blow from the North will send the mercury down to several degrees of frost. —*N.C. Daily News.*

## WHY HE DID NOT GO TO THE HOSPITAL.

HE COULD LEAP THROUGH THE AIR.

My object in writing is two-fold: to express my gratitude for a great benefit, and to tell a short story which cannot fail to interest the feelings of many others. It is all about myself, but I have remarked that when a man tells the honest truth about himself he is all the more likely to be of use to his fellow-creatures. To begin, then, you must know I had long been more or less subject to attacks of bronchitis, a complaint that you are aware is very common and troublesome in Great Britain in certain seasons of the year. Some months ago I had a very severe turn of it, worse, I think, than I ever had before. It was probably brought on by my catching cold, as we are all apt to do when we least expect it. Weeks passed by, and my trouble proved to be very obstinate. It would not yield to medicine, and as I also began to have violent racking pains in my limbs and back, I became greatly alarmed. I could neither eat nor sleep. If I had been a feeble, sickly man, I should have thought less strangely of it; but as, on the contrary, I was hearty and robust, I feared some new and terrible thing had got hold of me, which might make my strength of no avail against it. I say, that was the way I thought.

Presently I could not even lie down for the pain all over my body. I asked my doctor what he thought of my condition, and he frankly said, "I am sorry to have to tell you that you are getting worse!" This so frightened my friends, as well as myself, that they said, "Thomas, you must go to the Hospital; it may be your only chance for life!"

But I didn't want to go to the hospital. Who does when he thinks he can possibly get along without doing it? I am a labouring man, with a large family depending on me for support, and I might almost as well be in my grave as be laid on my back in a hospital, unable to lift a hand for months, or God only knows how long. Right at this point I had a thought flash across my mind like a streak of sunshine in a cloudy day. I had heard and read a good deal about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I resolved before consenting to be taken to the hospital, I would try that well-known remedy. On this I gave up the doctor's medicine and began taking the Syrup. Mark the wonderful result! I had taken but three doses, within twenty-four hours, when I was seized with a fit of coughing, and threw up the phlegm and mucus of my chest by the mouthful. The Syrup had loosened and broken it up. Continuing with the Syrup, the racking pain, which I believe came from the bitter and poison humours in my blood and joints, soon left me entirely, and I felt like going to sleep, and I did sleep sound and quiet. Then I felt hungry, with a natural appetite, and as I ate I soon got strong and well. I felt I could leap through the air with delight!

In a week I was able to go to my work again. It doesn't seem possible, yet it is true, and the neighbours know it. There are plenty of witnesses to prove it. And, therefore, when I say I preach the good news of the great power of Seigel's Syrup to cure pain and disease far and wide, nobody will wonder at me.

THOMAS CANNING.

75, Military-road, Canterbury, Kent.  
Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is for sale by all chemists and medicine vendors; and by the Proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon-road, London, E.C., England.

## To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE E.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 11th November, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1142]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TUESDAY,

the 20th November, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY,

(Under the direction of Messrs. WILLARD and SHERIDAN). Will arrive by P. & O. Steamer from Shanghai, and open as above for a Short Season, with A NEW AND EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE, including:—

"IL TROVATORE,"  
"OLIVETTE,"  
"MIKADO,"  
"THE SORCERER,"  
"MASCOTTE,"

"IOLANTHE,"  
"BLACK-EYED SUSAN,"  
"PRINCESS IDA,"  
"TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,"  
"THE SHAUGHRAUN."

TUESDAY, the 20th November,  
"DOROTHY."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—  
Dress Circle and Special Stalls, \$3.00  
Stalls, 2.00  
Pit, 1.00

The Plan may be seen and Seats secured at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.  
Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1153]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

A COMPETITIVE examination for the post of CLERK to the ASSASSIN under the Rating Ordinance, 1883 will be held on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 9 a.m., in the Council Chamber, Government Office.

DUTIES—Copying and general clerical and other work.  
QUALIFICATIONS—Good Handwriting, quickness and correctness in Copying and Arithmetic, and General Intelligence.

SALARY—\$480 per annum.  
The examination will be held in accordance with the Regulations made by the Governor in Council, and published in *Government Gazette* No. 16 of 1883.

Applications, with copies of testimonials as to character and certificates of age and health, to be sent to the Colonial Secretary not later than FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at NOON.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th November, 1888. [1154]

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).  
THE Steamship

"SEPTIMA," Captain Hansen, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant.

For Freight, apply to G. R. STEVENS & Co., Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1156]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUHATINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN) and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BISAGNO," Captain Tognano, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Prince's Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1152]

FOR MANILA (VIA AMOY).  
THE Chartered Steamship

"NANZING," Captain Talbot, will be despatched as above; on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1155]

FOR LONDON (DIRECT).  
THE A. I. British Bark

"ARCADIA," D. S. Eward, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1157]

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"EMPIRE," Snow, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1158]

THE EAST-HORN-O-PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TESTATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.

H. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

## To-day's Advertisements.

BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT.

SOLDIERS &amp; SAILORS FAMILIES' ASSOCIATION.

FOR AIDING THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF MEN OF ALL BRANCHES OF THE LAND AND SEA FORCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PATRON:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENT:

H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

A BRANCH of this most useful and beneficent Association, now so widely extended over England and India, has been started in this Military command, under the name of THE HONGKONG AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FAMILIES' ASSOCIATION.

It is formed for the purpose of aiding the Wives and Families of men of all branches of H. M. Forces now serving or who shall hereafter serve in Hongkong or in the Straits Settlements, and co-operating generally with the Parent Association in England, by collecting funds and furnishing information about the families of soldiers and sailors serving here, who may need assistance at home.

The Association in Hongkong is under the management of a General Committee consisting of:—

Mrs. CAMERON, President.  
Mrs. MAXWELL, Vice-President.  
Mrs. BELL-IRVING, Vice-President.  
Mrs. BURDON, Vice-President.  
Mrs. CRATER, Vice-President.  
Mrs. MACKINTOSH, Vice-President.  
Mrs. NOBLE, Vice-President.

With Mr. THOMAS JACKSON as Treasurer, and the Undersigned as Honorary Secretary.

The following extract from the Rules is published for general information:—

5.—Any person being a member of the General or any branch Committee, or being an annual subscriber of not less than five dollars to the funds, shall be a member of the Association.

6.—Any donor of not less than Fifty dollars, and any person who shall have collected and paid to the funds of the Association a sum of not less than Three hundred dollars, shall be a Life Member.

7.—Every Regiment or Ship which shall contribute a sum of not less than fifty dollars, and every Incumbent who may grant the use of his pulpit for a sermon in aid of the Association, and from whom a like sum of not less than fifty dollars be received shall also be Members of the Association.

8.—Every Member of the Association shall have one vote at the Annual or any Special Meeting of the Association. A Regiment may vote by its Colonel and a Ship by its Captain or other Commanding Officer; or in either case by any Commissioned Officer in Her Majesty's Army or Navy, nominated in writing for the Regiment or Ship by the Colonel, Captain, or other Commanding Officer.

9.—All annual subscriptions to the Association shall become due on the 1st day of January in each year, and shall be paid to the Treasurer or the Bankers of the Association; Members joining the Association after the 30th of September shall be considered as becoming subscribers from the 1st day of January following.

LIFE MEMBERS.  
Lieutenant-General CAMERON, C.B.  
The NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.  
MAJOR CHURCHILL, 53th REGIMENT.  
No. 4 BATTERY, 1st Big. E. Div., R.A.  
No. 1st Breg. W. " "

Mrs. GRANVILLE SHARP, Honorary B. LAYTON.  
THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Honorary C. P. CHATER.  
H. N. MOBY, Esq., Honorary J. BELL-IRVING.  
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq., E. MACKINTOSH, Esq., J. HOLLIDAY, Esq., Honorary P. RYRIE.  
J. J. FRANCIS, Esq., Q.C., Honorary F. STEWART.  
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

Copies of the Rules may be had on application to the Undersigned.

Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly requested.

For the GENERAL COMMITTEE, JNO. J. FRANCIS, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1888. [1161]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "BELGIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1162]

TO LET.

BUNGALOW, No. 35 Pokulum Road and Third Street.

Apply to BELILIOS & Co., Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1159]

TO be Let.

TO LET.

A T MAGAZINE GAP, from 1st December next, three well built and handsomely finished HOUSES—Two of Six Rooms each—One of Four Rooms.

Apply to J. J. FRANCIS, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 7th November, 1888. [1159]

TO LET, FURNISHED.

A T The Peak, "Dunford," A FIVE ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court. Possession from the 15th instant to the 31st March, 1889, or 1890.

Apply to J. V. V. VERNON, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1888. [1166]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS"

Apply to DAVID SASSOON & SONS & Co., Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [1163]

## Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG,

No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 9th November, 1888. [1158]

## Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY,

the 19th day of November, 1888, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th November, 1888. [1146]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1888, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Thirty-six Lots of CROWN LAND, at Yau-mai, Kaulung, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

| No. of Sale. | Registry No. | Locality.                   | Boundary Measurements. |    |    |      | Annual Rt. Contents in Square ft. | Price. |       |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----|----|------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
|              |              |                             | N. S. E. w.            |    |    |      |                                   |        |       |
|              |              |                             | N. S.                  | E. | w. |      |                                   |        |       |
| 1            | No. 313      | Yuen-<br>loo Inland<br>Lots | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 15   | 675                               | \$ 10  | \$ 75 |
| 2            | No. 314      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 15   | 675                               | 10     | 75    |
| 3            | No. 315      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 15   | 675                               | 10     | 75    |
| 4            | No. 316      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 15   | 675                               | 10     | 75    |
| 5            | No. 317      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 15   | 675                               | 10     | 75    |
| 6            | No. 318      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 15   | 675                               | 10     | 75    |
| 7            | No. 319      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 15   | 675                               | 10     | 75    |
| 8            | No. 320      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 15   | 675                               | 10     | 75    |
| 9            | No. 321      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 15   | 675                               | 10     | 75    |
| 10           | No. 322      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 15   | 675                               | 10     | 75    |
| 11           | No. 323      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 15   | 675                               | 10     | 75    |
| 12           | No. 324      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 15   | 675                               | 10     | 75    |
| 13           | No. 325      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 14           | No. 326      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 15           | No. 327      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 16           | No. 328      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 17           | No. 329      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 18           | No. 327      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 19           | No. 327      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 20           | No. 329      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 21           | No. 330      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 22           | No. 330      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 23           | No. 332      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 24           | No. 333      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 25           | No. 346      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 26           | No. 347      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 27           | No. 348      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 28           | No. 349      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 29           | No. 350      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 30           | No. 351      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 31           | No. 35       | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 32           | No. 353      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 33           | No. 354      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 34           | No. 355      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 35           | No. 356      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |
| 36           | No. 357      | Do.                         | Do.                    | 45 | 45 | 16.8 | 750                               | 10     | 75    |



5 o'clock.

[illegible]

*Zafro*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

chers & Co.  
**FAME**, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hong-  
 kong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
**FORTEN**, British steamer, 509, J. Lewis, 13th  
 Nov.—Swatow 12th Nov., General.—D.  
 Esmaik & Co.  
**JAPAN**, British steamer, 1367, Geo. B. Dalrymple,  
 12th Nov.—Calcutta 26th Oct., Penang  
 and Nov., and Singapore 5th, 7th, 9th  
 Opium, and 6,788 packages General.—D.  
 Saksnon, Sons & Co.  
**METAPEDIA**, British steamer, 1,454, J. B. Purvis,  
 12th Nov.—Nagasaki 7th Nov., Coal.—  
 Takasima Colliery Co.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [Sf.]

**Antimattings.**

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